

LABOR CLARION

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No. 39

Living Standards of 40,000,000 Americans Below Danger Point

Contrary to expectations based on trade union reports, our estimate of total unemployment in the United States, based on government figures, shows more out of work in August, says William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement dated September 30.

For the country as a whole, 11,400,000 were out of work in July and 11,500,000 in August. This increase is due to the fact that many of the smaller industries which do not feature in the news but which nevertheless control jobs for wage earners have laid men off. In agriculture alone, nearly 100,000 farm laborers were released after the July harvests.

Government indexes show that while employment improved in some of our major industries the gains have not spread throughout. In manufacturing, and also in mining, workers were taken on, but, on the whole, not in large numbers compared to the number unemployed. In public utilities, building, service industries and wholesale and retail trade on the other hand, workers were still being laid off in August, though not in large numbers; in July the federal government released 5000. For industry in general lay-offs just about balanced gains in employment, and farm workers laid off after harvest increased the total. It is significant that those industries catering directly to the consumer—retail trade, laundries, public utilities—were still laying men off, indicating the continuing shortage in consumer buying power.

One-fourth of Membership Idle

In trade unions, our membership reports that employment gained slightly both in August and in the first part of September. While employment of union members has consistently been better during the depression than among the unorganized workers, it is probable that the gain reported in September reflects increases in industrial activity which will mean jobs for workers in general. But gains have been slight and confined chiefly to the seasonal industries. Our weighted figures show 25.4 per cent of the union membership out of work in July, 25.1 in August (revised), and 24.9 in September (preliminary).

As an indicator of business the gain in employment in September is encouraging. Employment normally improves with the fall busy season, but this year is the first since 1929 to bring a gain in employment of union members in both August and September. While the improvement is not enough to show a definite upturn as yet, restoration of the normal seasonal trend suggests returning confidence.

Gains Purely Seasonal

As regards the employment situation, however, changes have been too slight to be of any significance to the eleven and a half million unemployed. What gains there are in industry generally are purely seasonal in character with few exceptions, and we cannot count on large numbers going back to work through normal industrial channels unless measures are taken to create jobs.

General relief given out in July this year in 125

cities was more than double last year's payments. The increase was 124 per cent, according to government reports. Unquestionably the winter ahead of us holds suffering never before experienced in this country and no adequate means are yet in sight to prevent it. Leaders of the government reconstruction program are hard at work on schemes to create jobs, but getting men back to work by the million is necessarily a slow task and unless progress is speeded by whole-hearted co-operation of all, millions of families will have to be supported by charity.

Degenerating Effects on Nation's Life

We estimate that depression has dragged 40,000,000 persons below minimum standards for health and efficiency, including workers and those dependent upon them. This is a disaster unequalled by any catastrophe our country has yet passed through, even the world war. United States citizens who died or were wounded as a result of the world war were 350,300 persons. We have seen the degenerating effects of the world war on our national life. The effects of the present disaster will be more sweeping than any before experienced. A decade or even a generation cannot wipe them away. They will last on as scars on millions of personalities. Starvation, illness, the moral evils of unemployment are eating away the very fiber of our national being.

We can prevent much of this deterioration if we have the will to do it. There is still time to stave off the winter's unemployment if business men, financiers, workers and all citizens in every community will co-operate to shorten work hours, create jobs and raise money for relief. The present emergency calls for patriotism of the highest order. Let us not fall short.

FAILURES FEWER

Commercial failure are occurring less frequently throughout the United States, according to reports compiled by R. G. Dun & Co. A reduction in the number of insolvents has been reported each week for five weeks.

Prevailing Wage Law Subject of Assault

A resolution asking repeal of the California wage scale law, or the equalization of private and public wage scales, was adopted at the sixth annual convention of the California State Builders' Exchange in Stockton last week.

The resolution cites "a tendency to maintain a political wage scale much higher than the prevailing wage scale paid in private endeavor," and urges reduction of wages in state departments to lighten the tax burden. Copies of the document were sent to Governor Rolph, Colonel Walter E. Garrison, director of the Department of Public Works, and Timothy A. Reardon, State Labor Commissioner.

The resolution stated, in part, "that the California State Builders' Exchange protests against the political wage scale wherever found, and insists that if the wage scale law is not repealed the wages actually being paid in private endeavor be those paid in public work, maintenance and contracts."

Oregon Youth's Story Being Investigated By Local Officials

Again public attention is being directed to the Mooney-Billings case, this time by the reported "confession" of Paul M. Callicotte, an Oregon mountaineer, to the effect that he believed he was the man who unwittingly placed the suit case containing the bomb which exploded on Market street, San Francisco, during the Preparedness Day parade of 1916.

Callicotte's story, which was first printed by the Portland "Oregonian," related that he was given the suit case and \$2 at the I. W. W. headquarters, Fifth and Webster streets, Oakland, and brought it across the bay to the Alameda Cafe, on lower Market street, where he collected \$3 more from a 200-pound stranger.

As he entered the ferry waiting room on his return to Oakland, Callicotte said, he heard the explosion, but thought it was an auto backfire. He knew nothing of the outrage until he read the papers that evening, he declared.

Police Start Investigation

At first San Francisco officials were inclined to take the reported confession lightly, but after checking on his statements regarding his movements in Oakland it was determined to investigate, and officers were sent to Portland to question Callicotte. Captain Charles Goff and Inspector Charles Maher heard from Callicotte's own lips his story, and questioned the mountaineer.

From Portland also came an account of an attempt to bolster up Callicotte's story by Ben Johnson, a member of the Hod Carriers' Union. Detectives said, according to an Associated Press dispatch, they placed little credence in the "corroboration," which was to the effect that a man named Madison who said he had been a Ludlow, Colo., gunman, had told Johnson that he (Madison) had taken a suit case from a boy in San Francisco on the day of the bombing.

Sensational Story Contradicted

San Francisco officers also questioned Andrew M. Madison, employee of the Portland City Water Works, concerning the statement of Johnson in which the latter was quoted as saying Madison told him in Anchorage, Alaska, in December, 1916, that he had received the suit case from a boy in San Francisco.

The officers said Madison told them he did not meet Johnson until 1925 and had never been in California or Alaska. "It's either a mistake or a pipe dream," Madison said.

Cyrus B. King of Tom Mooney's defense counsel has issued a statement in which he demands of Governor Rolph that Callicotte be returned to San Francisco for questioning, and that a copy of the reported "confession" be turned over to him. King had asked the governor to use the powers of his office "for a complete and searching investigation."

SOME PRODUCTS SHOW GAINS

Textiles, food products, leather and shoes, bituminous coal, silver and lead showed greater than seasonal gains in August, Federal Reserve Board says.

Absurd Application Of Syndicalism Law Travesty on Justice

If evidence were needed that the criminal syndicalism laws should be wiped from the statute books of American states the following from the "Oregon Labor Press" should provide it. It furnishes an example of fanaticism, a relic of the war hysteria, which still lingers as a means of oppression and tyranny of which the ignorant and the friendless are too often the victims:

Ben Boloff, an uneducated foreign laborer, was convicted of criminal syndicalism in the Circuit Court of Multnomah county, Oregon, in 1930, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary upon proof that he belonged to the communist party. The case was appealed to the supreme court of Oregon and the lower court sustained in an opinion (October, 1931) by Judge Rossman, which was concurred in by Judges Bean, Brown, Campbell and Kelley. A flood of protest surged over the state and a petition for rehearing before the state supreme court was argued a few months later. One judge, Bean, joined the dissenting group, but the lower court was again sustained. The following is from the dissenting opinion of Judge Harry H. Belt of the Oregon supreme court:

"Ten years in the penitentiary! What a price to pay for warped ideas! Who is this man, Ben Boloff, that he should thus be considered such a menace to society? Let the record speak:

"Boloff came to this country from Europe when a boy 18 years of age and has resided almost continuously in Oregon for the past 20 years. Never before has he been convicted of any crime. He has never attended school a single day in his life and can not read or write. All he knows is hard work—how to dig a ditch or lay a sewer pipe. In October, 1930, he came from Klamath Falls to Portland in search of work. After walking the streets for a few days looking in vain for a job he was arrested upon a charge of vagrancy. Upon hearing, the charge was dismissed. Two days later he was arrested for having violated the criminal syndicalism act and upon failure to give a bond of \$2500 was put in jail where he has been ever since. . . . Let it be borne in mind that the charge in the indictment is predicated solely upon the mere act of the defendant in joining the communist party. Aside from his membership in this organization there is not a scintilla of evidence that he ever said or did anything to teach or advocate crime or physical violence. . . . Consider the following portion of the record:

"Q. Now, Ben, tell the jury how you came to join the communist party. A. Well, the communist

party is a working class organization of workers—the working class party.

"Q. How do you know it is? A. I know the workers that belong to it.

"Q. Then you want the jury to understand that workers told you that the communist party was a workingman's organization; now is that correct? Is that right? A. Yes, that is right.

"Q. Have you read anything about the communist party in the communist papers? A. No.

"Q. Do you read English? A. No.

"Q. Did you ever hear of the materialistic conception of history? A. Never.

"Q. Did you ever hear of the doctrine that is also known as historical materialism or economic determinism? A. Never have.

"Q. Just explain a little further why you joined the communist party. A. Well, the communist party is a working class organization, that they try to get better conditions, and so I tried to go with them as a worker, and it was for that purpose.

"Q. Well, now you are charged in the indictment with being a member of an organization which unlawfully and feloniously teaches, advocates and affirmatively suggests the doctrine of criminal syndicalism; what do you understand by criminal syndicalism? A. I don't know what that means. I don't know what that word means.

"Q. Do you know what syndicalism means? A. No, I don't.

"Q. Did you ever read anything about syndicalism? A. No; I never heard that word before I been in jail.

"Q. I will ask if in your lifetime you ever committed any acts of physical violence, crime or unlawful acts? A. No.

"In the light of the above record it is utterly absurd that this ignorant defendant who does not know what it is all about, by reason of his ideas constitutes an imminent danger to the welfare of our government. . . ."

(Boloff was subsequently paroled by the sentencing judge.)

FARMERS BECOMING RADICAL

What is called "the philosophy of misery" is a truism up to a certain point, then a condition such as prevails in India, China and other overpopulated and exploited countries ensues. Our farmers are in the first stages, and seem to be profiting, judging by the utterances of some of their spokesmen. Could anything be "redder" than this from the president of the National Farmers' Union: "Everyone is entitled to food, clothing or shelter. If the system under which we are ruled will not provide them, go take them. Human rights are superior to constitutions and law."—"Open Forum."

DECREASE IN OUTPUT

August output of automobiles was lowest of any month this year.

NON-PARTISAN REPORT

Labor's analysis of the political situation was issued this week over the signatures of the members of the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee for distribution throughout the labor movement.

The Federation's committee reports on the favorable and unfavorable actions of the two conventions and on the records of the two presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

No recommendations are made. The report is issued as information upon which trade unionists may base their decisions.

President Hoover signed twenty-four bills favorable to labor and vetoed two during the sixty-first Congress and signed seven bills favorable to labor in the first session of the present Congress, with none recorded as vetoed. President Hoover is listed with three unfavorable judiciary appointments, with Parker leading the list.

Governor Roosevelt is credited with fourteen favorable votes in the state Legislature in 1911, all of them signed. The report shows that he resigned to become assistant secretary of the navy before the 1913 session. As governor, Roosevelt is credited with signing nineteen bills favored by labor and with vetoing five opposed by labor.

The report lists the bills acted upon by both candidates. The platforms are analyzed plank by plank in parallel columns.

Members of the committee are President William Green, Secretary Frank Morrison, Treasurer Martin F. Ryan, Vice-Presidents Thomas A. Rickert and Matthew Woll.

AGAINST PROPOSITION No. 9

Official argument against Proposition No. 9 on the November state ballot has been made public. It urges a vote of "No" on the initiative amendment entitled "School Funds—Income, Sales Tax." State Senator Arthur H. Breed, Oakland, who is president pro tempore of the upper house of the Legislature, and sponsor of the state's educational program, heads the list of opponents. Donzel Stoney, San Francisco Real Estate Board Property Owners' Division, chairman; Harry H. Baskerville, Los Angeles, president of the City Board of Education, and Reynold E. Blight, Los Angeles, former state franchise tax commissioner, also signed the argument. Voters will find the statement in the compilation of Fred B. Wood, legislative counsel, to be distributed later this month by Frank C. Jordan, secretary of state.

Why Pompous City Dignitary Suddenly Changed His Attitude

Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, addressing the convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor at Stamford, told the following story as related to him by Mrs. Pankhurst, the militant spirit of the English woman suffrage movement:

"Years ago," she said, "I was a member of the Board of Poor Guardians, and we were having at that time one of the periods of unemployment and poverty, the question arising as to whether we should feed the unemployed and the poor. We were seated in this grand hall around a highly polished table and there were present the rector of the largest church of England and other high officials, and one important official of the city arose and said in his condescending way: 'I am opposed to feeding the poor; it might pauperize them.'

"There was a protest meeting going on outside and one of the members of that meeting threw a large brick into the window and it landed on the top of the table and skimmed down the table and just missed the speaker, who hastily continued, 'Of course there are certain circumstances under which we should feed the poor.'"

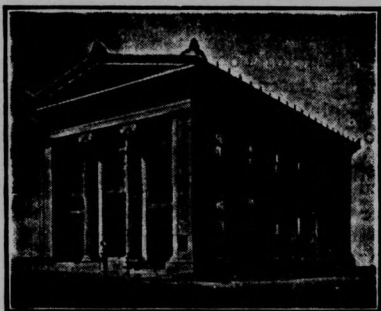
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New Revenue Burden Faces Common People

By B. C. CLARKE

We, the taxpayers of the United States, will be called upon when Congress meets next winter, according to the present trend of the federal treasury, to go into our pockets for another heavy contribution in new taxes for the benefit of the federal government. The amount needed may even be another five hundred million dollars, which would equal \$4 apiece for every man, woman and child in the country.

Nuisance taxes and "soak the rich" taxes passed by the last Congress are not bringing in the anticipated revenues. Estimates and calculations of the treasury department are not meeting with realization. The budget is not balanced and the deficit is not stopped, notwithstanding the protestations of federal and treasury officials and congressional leaders when these taxes were laid on the country last spring.

Tax Program Proves Flop

The program of Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills to "soak the country" with a federal gasoline tax, a tax on checks, 3-cent postage and other like things appears to be the most complete "flop" in the whole scheme of new taxation.

Gasoline consumption, for one reason and another, but mostly from the high taxes that have been laid upon it, is falling sharply, and filling station workers are being laid off because of slack business.

Firms and companies that used first-class mail to send out large quantities of circulars, bulletins and other printed documents have changed to the unsealed envelope with its 1½-cent postage rate, with an actual loss in revenues to the post office department as compared with last year.

Evasion of New Levies

Industries that used pay checks last year have found they can give to the bank only one check for the aggregate of the pay roll and give to their workers an order on the bank for money, just as they would to a store for merchandise.

In consequence, the treasury collects a tax of 2 cents instead of several thousands of cents from pay checks.

Nor is this the only disappointment in the new scheme of federal taxation. The deficit is growing rapidly and by December may even reach a half billion dollars.

Last winter some of the members of Congress insisted that the new and higher taxes would only "soak the rich"—that they would only apply to incomes, inheritances, gifts and the like.

These mouth-filling phrases served to becloud the fact that the tax problem was not being attacked at the start by first cutting down waste, extravagance, duplication, overlapping and unnecessary function and service in the federal government.

Waste and Extravagance Immune

There was a great deal of talk about "balancing the budget"—one of the most wasteful and extravagant budgets in the history of civilized governments. Under the hue and cry of "soak the rich," much of the waste and extravagance in the federal structure, and sheltered in the budget, was given immunity and is still there.

And now it promises to come stalking back in December and "soak" everybody, little taxpayer and big taxpayer alike.

Salaries and wages of government workers under civil service have been heavily cut as a magnificent gesture to the tax-weary and tax-revolting people. But the old business of a department, a commission, a board and a bureau doing practically the same thing, and of two or three commissions splitting hairs as to whether this or that minute func-

tion belongs to one or the other of them, is going on as usual and is one of the main reasons why the treasury deficit keeps growing and the budget won't balance.

When the ways and means committee had under consideration last winter various schemes for increasing taxes, one witness after another came in to protest against his business being taxed any more. The committee asked each one of them how the money that was needed could be raised, and only one witness in the entire lot had the courage to stand up and say:

"I do not think the federal government, or any other government, state or municipal, has any right to attempt to balance an extravagant budget—and we know that is what we have had in municipal, state and federal budgets."

TO PROVIDE WORK FOR ALL

The American Federation of Labor demands a work-week adjusted to employment conditions, so that there shall be work for all. It has estimated that a thirty-hour week would today accomplish the purpose. But thirty hours are not fixed as a final or arbitrary length of work week.

LOS ANGELES REDUCES TAXES

More than \$17,500,000 will be saved in Los Angeles tax bills in 1932-33 due to budget reductions made by the three major governments in the area, the county, city, and city schools, including the flood control and metropolitan water districts. The saving is practically 18 per cent of the 1931-32 tax bill.—"Tax Digest."

Campaign of Senator Huey Long For "Redistribution of Wealth"

Rested up from two strenuous political campaigns in Arkansas and Louisiana, in which he scored spectacular successes, Senator Huey P. Long is about to seek new fields for conquest, says a special New Orleans dispatch to "Labor."

He intends to enter the national campaign to urge the voters to "rid America of its multimillionaires."

"The country has got to the point where prosperity can not return until purchasing power is put back in the hands of the common people," the Senator declared. "The consumer won't have any purchasing power as long as most of the wealth is in the hands of the few."

Long would have the government take all incomes in excess of \$1,000,000 and would break up huge fortunes through inheritance levies. In his speeches he calls on a long list of economists to support his contention that concentrated wealth has just about ruined the country, but his most impressive authority is the Bible.

From it he reads of the old Jewish custom of redistributing wealth and various telling passages which express the views of the prophets on "the iniquity of the rich."

DUAL JOBS HELD LEGAL

Following a recent court decision that "dual jobs" are a right, a conference in the city attorney's office determined to ask the school board to reinstate ninety-two city night school instructors ousted last May because they were holding full-time teaching positions.

Because of a popular demand the board had dismissed 104 night school instructors with dual status, and two of them, E. S. Anderson and Caleb I. Cullen, sued for reinstatement. A decision of the State Appellate Court last week upheld them.

It is stated that the board will appeal the case to the Supreme Court, and in the meantime Anderson and Cullen will not be reinstated, in order to preserve the board's position in the appeal.

If the board acts to reinstate the ousted night instructors the temporary instructors face dismissal.

EXPLANATIONS NOT SATISFACTORY

The American Engineering Council has concluded its program for a survey of all American economic factors. The committee says it finds already that several explanations of the depression have been insufficient in themselves to cause the depression. Technological unemployment is included in the list.



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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932

Federation's Political Policy

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has made clear the position of the Federation as to the presidential campaign in a letter to William L. Hutcheson, general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and chief of the Republican labor bureau in Chicago. President Hutcheson telephoned President Green and the letter is a response to President Hutcheson's request for a declaration of policy. President Green's letter says:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor and myself, as president, are committed to the observance of a non-partisan political policy during the national political campaign. The executive council emphasized its full and complete adherence to the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held in Atlantic City, N. J., beginning July 12, 1932. As president of the American Federation of Labor, I regard it as my duty to adhere to and follow a non-partisan political policy.

"For this reason neither the executive council nor myself has given official indorsement to any political party or to the presidential candidate of any party. I am pleased to send you this information in response to the inquiry which you made by telephone."

Labor's Watchwords

Labor's National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, composed of William Green, chairman; Frank Morrison, secretary; Thomas A. Rickert, Matthew Woll and Martin F. Ryan, sends out the following "watchwords" for the guidance of union men and women in casting their votes at the November election:

"We will not vote for a candidate for Congress who is in favor of the sales tax.

"We will not vote for a candidate for Congress who will vote to reduce the wages of underpaid government employees.

"We will not vote for a candidate for a state Legislature who is not in favor of protecting the nation's children from industrial exploitation.

"We will not vote for a candidate who is opposed to remedial legislation urged by labor.

"We will vote only for those candidates who are known to be the friends of the people and who place the interests of all above the selfish demands of the few."

It might have been expected that the religious issue would be injected into the senatorial campaign. But it would seem that there are plenty of good reasons for voting against "Bob" Shuler without citing him for intolerance, which is such a common failing.

Business Must Fall in Line

Despite the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States seems to have been forced by public sentiment, or, as others put it, was "smoked out," to declare in favor of the shorter work-day, the importance of its action must be apparent to all. With the spokesman for the manufacturing and industrial groups committed to the policy it should prove a great aid in inaugurating reforms which are essential if the present economic order is to be maintained.

The Chamber directors have decided to call on industrial, commercial and other employers, through the local chambers of commerce and trade groups, to restrict the working hours of their employees to a maximum of forty hours per week in an effort to reduce unemployment. But the directors did not go the whole way in their indorsement of the shorter week. They left a way open for lengthening of hours later by limiting the time the plan would be operative to "the present emergency of excessive unemployment."

It will be noted further that there is considerable discrepancy between the forty-hour week as advocated by the Chamber and the thirty-hour week as advocated by the American Federation of Labor, and which the statisticians of that body declare to be necessary to abolish unemployment in this country. But it would be expecting too much of the representatives of big business to swallow the entire program. Possibly they may regard a situation where there were no unemployed as inimicable to their interests as tending to bring about an independent spirit on the part of labor, which always tends to demands for increased wages.

The Chamber of Commerce has met labor half way; and it will be up to labor to bring about its conversion to the doctrine of the six-hour day and the five-day week.

Anti-Trust Law Discussion

The Sherman anti-trust law, which was the outcome of the agitation for regulation of "big business" in the "roaring '90s," is seemingly the target of an agreed-upon assault from many different angles. In the September issue of the "California Law Review" proposed changes in the law are discussed by Matthew O. Tobriner of San Francisco and Louis L. Jaffe of Harvard Law School. They suggest a commission which would examine plans for "unified or monopolistic control" of an industry "in which competition is wasteful and uneconomic." The plan should be approved, the writers declare, "if its effect is to stabilize a demoralized industry, and not monopolize it to make excessive profits."

In this connection it is interesting to recall that Samuel Gompers' keen mind was not enlisted in the fight against "trusts" as such. "I could not and did not join in the hue and cry against combinations in industry," he said. "I had no quarrel with large-scale organization, but I contended for equal freedom for labor."

Andrew W. Mellon, erstwhile secretary of the treasury, "the greatest since Alexander Hamilton," has aroused discussion in Canada by reason of the fact that his company, the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., has sold a million dollars' worth of its products to Soviet Russia, in return for which crude oil is being received in Canada. Andy's rabid opposition to American recognition of Russia does not prevent him from turning an honest penny, no matter what its source.

In the year ending with May there were 337 pay cuts, 14 increases and 33 cases of no change, out of 664 cases in which comparisons were made, the United States Department of Labor reports, following a survey of union wage rates. The report is based on findings in 20 main occupations in 40 industrial cities.

Presidents of three big international unions head the labor divisions of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist campaign committees. President William L. Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, heads the Republican labor bureau, while President Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, is directing the labor end of the Democratic campaign. Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, is chairman of the labor committee for Thomas and Maurer, composed of trade unionists supporting the Socialist party candidates. Possibly some day organized labor will see the folly of thus dividing its forces. The policy of "Support your friends and defeat your enemies" loses its force when we can not determine who are our friends and who enemies.

British Columbia is experimenting with a "male minimum wage act." The first act was passed in 1925, but was repealed by the Legislature following a decision by the Canadian Supreme Court declaring it invalid. In March, 1929, a new male minimum wage act was adopted. The administering board confined its activities in 1931 to dealing with two applications and the enforcement of an existing order covering stationary steam engineers. One difficulty which the board encountered was that some engineers agreed to work for less than the established rate and later requested the board to collect arrears in wages. Applications to establish minimum wages for window cleaners and taxicab drivers in Victoria were denied because the act did not authorize the fixing of a minimum in one locality unless the order was applicable throughout the province.

Bernard M. Baruch is quoted as saying that a reduction of at least one billion dollars in the federal budget is a "prime essential" to business recovery, and when one reads the statement of James M. Beck on government expenditures he will be ready to believe it. The federal government, says Beck, appropriated in 1800 approximately \$11,000,000, or roughly \$2 per person, for the expenses of the government; in 1850 the appropriations were approximately \$45,000,000, or about \$1.93 per person; and in 1930 the appropriations were \$4,377,376,000, which approximated \$38.32 for every man, woman and child, according to the 1930 census.

State's Attorney John A. Swanson of Chicago says that the Insulls, whom he is trying to extradite from England and Canada, "were involved in enterprises that cost investors two billion dollars or more." And the obvious question suggested is "What were the state's attorneys and other officials doing while this enormous fraud was being perpetrated?" With all the safeguards supposed to be provided for the investing public, does it not show laxity in official quarters when such crimes are so brazenly committed over a period of years?

The long strike of Lancashire, England, cotton mill workers was ended on September 27 by the signing of an agreement which provides for the reinstatement of workers who struck last spring when some mills altered wages and hours without waiting for a general agreement in the industry. The agreement also provides for revision of wages and rules for the settlement of trade disputes. The strike involved 160,000 workers.

The "prevailing wage law" bids fair to become a dead letter or worse. It seems to have been ignored in local contracts, and now the State Builders' Exchange seeks to emasculate the law and use it as a lever to lower the general wage level. It behooves labor to watch its interests in this respect, and the resolutions adopted at last week's meeting of the Labor Council should bear fruit.

WHAT IS AN ENGINEER?

I. L. N. S.

Program hunters still operate at high speed and produce reams of paper and columns of print.

The great American game of hunting the way through the woods of depression with paper shot-guns wadded with programs for salvation goes merrily on.

Just now the engineers are at it—and there are more kinds of engineers now than you can shake a stick at. Time was when an engineer was a man who ran an engine. Now engineers who run engines take a look at their greasy overalls and wonder what they ought to call themselves.

The term engineer doesn't distinguish them any more and they are more puzzled than anyone else.

* * *

An engineer nowadays is a fellow who can engineer himself into print. At least that goes for a lot of them. Engineering isn't a vocation any more; it's a profession, and there aren't any greasy overalls in the business.

The engineering professions form a group—there are engineers of this and engineers of that; management engineers, sanitary engineers, maybe unsanitary engineers, too. Who knows?

Funeral directors once were undertakers, then they became morticians and next they'll be engineers. Sure enough, why not? Mortuary engineers would be good.

* * *

Mighty near every kind of engineer has had his hand at the job of mapping out a program for economic recovery, for long-range planning, or some other designation of the same big idea.

Mostly it all comes to so much apple sauce. Producing apple sauce ought to be left to farmers and canning factories, but, lo and behold, it turns out to be an engineering job.

These are strange days and nobody knows what will pop up next. Be that as it may, if it adds to the gaiety of nations, let it come. The nations need gaiety, sure enough.

* * *

President Hoover says the nation needs a good new joke. He's right. That's strictly a non-partisan observation on his part and all can join in agreement without any fear of contributing to the advantage of someone.

What a relief everyone would get out of a big national laugh—a laugh that would go 'way down deep and fetch the abdominal muscles into action.

Most all the good jokes have gone flat. Some new ones are on the horizon, but the time to laugh hasn't quite arrived. Let it hurry.

* * *

Maybe the engineers are engineering one. Pomposity always is good for a laugh.

If American history ought to make anything clear it is that no plan is ever going to be thrust full-formed upon the American people and get their O. K. It will have to grow, take its lickings and its changes and thus evolve into something native to the soil.

Even the Constitution went through its years of birth pains. The states came together in bickering and compromise.

Industrial planning, if ever there is such a thing, will come slowly, growing to fit facts and notions.

Still that doesn't answer the query: Who and what is an engineer today, anyway? Those who adorn and bring honor to their professions have a heavy load to carry in those who fulminate and scheme for the headlines, the glory and the cash.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN DEBT

Germany is so broke she has to build another battle cruiser to keep her mind off her bankruptcy. —Dallas "News."

CITIZENS' CLOTHING CAMPAIGN

Do you know that, as a result of last year's Co-operative Clothing Campaign, over 68,000 garments were distributed free to 10,000 men, women and children in this city? Do you know that the need is still greater now, and that men, women and children are again looking to you for the same generous response?

We are not asking for money, but only for such things as you no longer use—old clothes, shoes, bedding, etc. Help us all you can, especially during the week of October 11 to 18, by bringing your bundles to any one of the following stores: 1951 Polk street, Twelfth and Clement streets (north-east corner), 483 Castro street (near Market), 149 O'Farrell street, 700 Irving street, 2214 Mission street, 2124 Fillmore street.

If you cannot deliver your bundles to any one of these stores, telephone to the Jesse Lienthal School, Fillmore 1503, and arrange to have bundles called for.

ANGELO J. ROSSI, Mayor.
CHARLES M. WOLLENBERG,
Director, Unemployment Relief.
MRS. M. C. SLOSS,
Chairman, Clothing Campaign.

SOUTH OF MARKET BOYS' ELECTION

As the result of one of the keenest election contests in its history, the South of Market Boys on Thursday of last week chose Al Katchinski for president by a 362 to 241 vote, his opponent being Albert S. Samuels. Eugene Mulligan was chosen third vice-president over Joe Marino by a vote of 314 to 284. Other officers chosen were: Daniel Murphy, first vice-president; Ray Schiller, second vice-president; John F. Quinn, treasurer; Peter R. Maloney, financial secretary, and William Granfield, recording secretary, without opposition.

TO STUDY RAILROAD QUESTION

In view of the insistent demands of the railroads for further wage reductions, the appointment of a committee of prominent men to "study the railroad situation and to make public recommendations" is the cause of considerable speculation as to the nature of their investigations and their probable result. The President appointed on the committee former President Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith, Bernard Baruch, Alexander P. Legge and Clarke Howell, Sr. It is expected this board will recommend a legislative program.

THE OBLIGING MOTORIST

Traffic Cop—Don't you know that you must give the lady one-half of the road? Motorist—I always do, when I find out which half she wants. —"Textile Worker."

Red Squad's Infamous Methods Creating Sympathy for Radicals

The vicious tactics of the Los Angeles "red squad," backed by the Better America Federation, were in evidence again last week when James W. Ford, communist candidate for Vice-President, was prevented from speaking in the city, says the "Open Forum" of Los Angeles. The hall at 1106½ East Vernon avenue, where a welcome banquet had been prepared for the candidate, was the scene of one of the most bloody and disgraceful riots in recent months, precipitated by the police.

Long before 8 p. m., when the affair was to start, a large number of uniformed and plain clothes men, led by Captain W. F. Hynes, surrounded the entrance to the building and prevented people from going in. Due to provocative methods of the cops trouble was started and the police proceeded to beat up people as usual. Two riot calls were issued, bringing large reserves of officers to the spot.

Paul Walton was unmercifully handled and is now in the prison ward of the General Hospital in a serious condition.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

News just comes that the Lidgewood Manufacturing Co., Elizabeth, N. J., has been awarded the contract to make the electric cableway for installing power machinery at Hoover dam.

The Lidgewood Company, working on government contracts, was until recently working a 12-hour day. It is reported now to be working nine and one-half hours a day, in spite of unemployment and of great efforts to spread work by reducing the work-week.

John P. Frey, testifying two weeks ago before a congressional committee, revealed Lidgewood's 12-hour day operations.

* * *

Free traders resign from the MacDonald government in London.

The issue is the recent Ottawa agreement on empire trade.

American workers and British workers alike seek protection of their standards against competition of low-wage workers. In the MacDonald cabinet split some famous characters pass out, led by Phillip Snowden, now a viscount, once just Phillip Snowden, socialist.

* * *

John Sharpe Williams is dead in Mississippi. A famous character he was. Twenty-eight years in the Senate, ten in retirement.

Williams typified the old South and its aristocracy. He was of an earlier day. Possessed of a thirst for knowledge, he died surrounded by books.

Never hot on the trail of benefits for the workers but always hot on the trail of what looked like justice to him, he was an outstanding marker of a type and a day. The intellectual integrity for which he stood could be repeated with great gain in many men now in public life.

* * *

Illinois coal fields remain strife-torn.

Rebellion against their own union has sent miners on the march and on the rampage, lured by false ideas.

Communists are never far from such scenes.

In the end the miners must come into unity in their own bona fide union.

America is not yet done paying the price for the work of the reds. There will be more.

* * *

An encouraging sign in the midst of things is that building operations for the country showed a gain in August over July—not a great gain, but a gain, the rise having been 4.5 per cent in point of cost.

There was an 18.7 per cent rise in the number of operations, the reason obviously being the increase in home construction.

Every proper means should be taken to encourage home construction, but not to the point of leading families over their heads, as has been done in the past.

* * *

A striking fact in the building situation is that to a large extent new construction has to compete with construction that has gone on the auction block.

New homes have to compete with homes lost through inability to pay and the flood of homes going back to mortgage holders is a major issue in itself. Foreclosures run to 75 a week in one medium-sized city.

Families have bought homes, depending upon future income. Loss of jobs has stopped income. Homes go and tragedy is intensified.

Home building and home owning is the visible sign of a nation's hope and faith. It ought not be destroyed or even shaken. The new home loan banks have plenty to do and it is to be hoped they do it.

"Lytton Commission" Reports on Manchuria

A group of experts known as the League of Nations "Lytton commission," which spent several months investigating Sino-Japanese relations, has submitted a voluminous report criticizing Japan's military occupation of Manchuria and the formation of the state of Manchukuo.

An advisory Sino-Japanese conference was recommended to agree upon a special autonomous regime for Manchuria, but with Chinese sovereignty.

Officials of the old Manchuria at Peiping declared the Lytton report offered a promising basis for permanent settlement of the Manchurian problem.

Official Washington was favorably impressed with the report, which was characterized as supporting the Hoover-Stimson policy of not recognizing gains made by aggression.

The League of Nations capital, Geneva, hailed the report generally with satisfaction, but minority opinion offered the criticism that no immediate program to get Japan out of Manchuria had been provided.

Reactions in world capitals were various.

The Japanese war office in Tokyo declared that if the League Assembly acted in the spirit of the report Japan would have to withdraw from the league. A foreign office spokesman said Japan could not consider the idea of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria.

Nanking officialdom was cautious and, although no authoritative comment was available, the opinion was that the report should provide a basis for settlement of the Sino-Japanese difficulties.

The commission is composed of Lord Lytton of Great Britain; Count Aldovrandi, Italy; Henry Schnee, Germany; General Claudel, France, and Major Frank R. McCoy, United States.

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OPPOSES AMENDMENT No. 22

Rejection of Senate constitutional amendment No. 22 at the polls on November 8 will be urged by the California State Automobile Association. It is announced by E. B. DeGolia, president of the motorists' organization. The association regards the measure as unjust to the general motoring public and also as an entering wedge for further diversion of highway funds to non-highway purposes. The amendment would divert to the general fund the state's share of certain truck and bus line tax revenue which now goes to the highway fund. The amendment is also opposed by the California State Federation of Labor.

CITY EMPLOYEES MAKE OWN CUT

The withdrawal of the ballot measures cutting salaries of San Francisco city employees leaves these employees in their former legal position, but also leaves them the credit of their acceptance of reductions without legal action. The proposed change in the pension plan, also, might have worked injustice. These contributions, now going to the relief funds, are a very large factor in San Francisco's battle against distress. Employees in private business have largely had to accept similar cuts as the alternative of finding an increasing number of those institutions unable to pay any wages at all. Public employees, many of them, to be sure, far from overpaid, have taken the necessary course in an analogous public situation, in which increased calls for relief of the unemployed could be met only by the employed. There will be general satisfaction that the matter has been settled in this way, with justice and generosity.—San Francisco "Chronicle."

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT

We thought there was a catch in this thing of getting a loan from the R. F. C. It seems you are supposed to pay it back.—Macon "Telegraph."

Frey Tells Investigators of Labor's Attitude on Competition

Arguments for wage standards fixed by federal laws were combatted before the House committee investigating competition with private industry in Washington last week by John P. Frey, testifying for the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, of which he is secretary-treasurer.

Some good strong blows against regimentation of workers and against putting prison-made products into commercial channels also were struck by the labor witness.

Frey said that if Congress were to legislate a wage standard it also would have to legislate price standards for everything the worker must buy, including rent, dentists' bills, doctors' bills and commodity prices, or "we would be at their mercy." Incidentally, he made it very clear that labor is not opposed to manufacture of army uniforms in government-owned plants.

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Planning to Reduce High Cost of Illness

A movement that should result in tremendous benefit to persons of moderate means requiring hospitalization, surgical and medical services has been set on foot by Dr. John H. Graves, president of the State Board of Health.

The council of the California Medical Association is sponsoring the movement as the solution of a problem which has engaged the attention of social workers, economists and the medical profession for years. The plan is being hailed by leaders of the profession as the first constructive scheme for combatting the high cost of sickness for those enjoying only moderate incomes—the white collar class of workers generally.

Differing from anything hitherto attempted, the plan provides that payment for illness would be handled through local county medical societies, co-operating with hospitals in their respective communities.

A Blow at "Racketeers"

This would eliminate the insurance-plan middlemen and the racketeers operating under the guise of co-operative associations providing care for the sick.

Dr. Graves' outline of operation provides that the patient would select his own hospital from the list of those co-operating with the society. He would also choose his own physician from those enrolled in the county society.

The medical care would cover all types of disease and injury. With the exception of contagious disease, complete hospital service would be provided. The service would be available only to persons whose incomes were below a certain sum and the payments would be on a fixed annual, semi-annual or quarterly basis.

Approved by Medical Profession

Dr. Graves drew up the plan as chairman of the committee on public relations of the California Medical Association, of which he is a former president. It was approved by the committee and recommended to the state council for adoption.

Announcement is made that the council has endorsed it and is presenting it to the various county medical societies. Each society that undertakes it will fix its own rates and designate the maximum income it regards as constituting "moderate means."

WAGES IN SHOE INDUSTRY

When they work a full week, which is not often, male employees in the boot and shoe industry make a wage of \$24.11 and white females earn, on an average, \$15 for a full week, according to figures just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wages have been cut on an average of about \$5 per week between 1930 and 1932 in this industry, according to the government investigators.

CANADA'S WATER POWER

In the last decade, says the "Labour Gazette," the use of water power as a source of energy in Canada has more than doubled.

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Latest Invention for Speeding Up Workers

Engineer Taylor and his stop-watch time study are out of the picture. Taylorites have come to a more modern point of view, says an I. L. N. S. writer in a New York dispatch.

But the hunt for speed-up methods goes on forever and now comes an electrical jigger into the industrial arena to keep such tabs on a man and his work as were never kept before.

The new device is called the Chronolog, to be manufactured by the National Acme Company, Cleveland. It will permit such a check-up on production as Taylor never dreamed of.

The Chronolog can be installed on a giant press that stamps out half an automobile body, or to fancy little machines that wrap up pills that may or may not do what the labels say they will do. The Chronolog finds the idle time and chalks it down. No getting away from the electrical record it makes.

Piling Up Goods—For What?

Test installations are said to have resulted in 20 to 83 per cent increase in production, thus piling more goods per man onto a market in which goods have no place to go because buyers have no money.

When the worker starts his machine the record is written on a tape. That tape keeps the record all day. The worker can see it as he works and the foreman can see it whenever he comes around. The boss can see it before golf and after golf, too, if he comes back.

Cumulative time is recorded, idle time is recorded and production is recorded. If there is a shutdown a red light flashes the news to the foreman. The worker dials the reason and the Chronolog chalks up time out for whatever may be the reason.

Every Lost Motion Recorded

At this point the device provides the worker his alibi for not working. The machine keeps on marking up idle time and the reason until the machine is in operation.

But while machines are running the Chronolog catches every lost motion and every idle moment. Its net result is to speed up the worker, pile more goods per hour onto the market and, in piece-work shops, to result in lower rates, as per the custom, for a worker "musn't get rich on the job."

WOMEN WETS GAIN

Over 100,000 women voters have joined the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform during the past two months, bringing the total membership of the womens' wet organization to well over 1,112,000, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, national chairman, announced. "Incomplete state reports already show an increase of 100,000 members," Mrs. Sabin said. "The organized women wets have now almost double the highest membership claimed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union."

French scientist says the hatless fad promotes mental disorders. Promotes 'em? We thought it was one of 'em.—"Arkansas Gazette."

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Concealment of Assets Charged Against Rosenbergs, Bankrupts

An indictment of twelve counts, charging concealment of assets, was returned by the Federal Grand Jury Wednesday night against Joseph and Isador Rosenberg, brothers, and "Joey" Rosenberg, son of Isador, as the result of the bankruptcy of Tait's, Inc., a restaurant chain which has been in difficulties with the culinary crafts and is on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The indictment, returned before Federal Judge Kerrigan after an all day session by the jury, asserts at least \$100,000 in assets was hidden when the Rosenberg bankruptcy proceedings were filed in May, 1930. The Rosenbergs settled with their creditors for 25 cents on the dollar.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: George H. Wellington, member of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40; William F. Guenley, Pressmen's Union No. 24; Gustave Hering, Brewers and Malsters' Union No. 7; Frederick Schrepfer, Carpenters' Union No. 483.

MINER AS DRAMATIST

A film, "Black Diamonds," being shown at the Regal Theater, London, was written by a miner, Charles Hanmer, was made by him and acted solely by miners. "The real thing," says "Industrial News."

Culinary Workers Inaugurate Intensive Organizing Campaign

"We've got to win," is the keynote of a letter-writing campaign now under way to increase membership in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, under direction of the international officers at Cincinnati.

More than 750 individual letters have been mailed to central labor councils and state federations, each carrying 500 cards advertising the Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

These letters and cards are expected to do the work of organizers and to pave the way for organizers to come later.

Secretary-Treasurer Robert B. Hesketh calls attention of the central labor councils and state federations to the fact that most persons patronize a restaurant or hotel at some time or other, many of them nearly every day, and that the co-operation of these patrons will accomplish much for the organization.

Careful instructions as to the use of the cards are contained in the covering letter. The value of trade unionists' patronage in hotels and restaurants is pointed out as a means of winning good will for the union. The union is making progress in spite of depression and is making use of every available legitimate means of continuing its growth.

Strikers Given Flour By Red Cross Orders

As a result of representations made by the American Federation of Labor to American Red Cross national headquarters in Washington, the Red Cross at Rockingham, N. C., has been informed that there must be no discrimination against strikers in the distribution of government flour.

Action by the American Federation of Labor followed receipt of a protest from George L. Googe, A. F. of L. organizer in the South, who charged that County Welfare Superintendent Reynolds was refusing to permit textile strikers at Rockingham to have any government flour. Organizer Googe reported that Superintendent Reynolds was compelling all applicants for flour to do county work as a condition of receiving flour and that he was refusing to let textile workers perform any work or obtain flour, even though they were starving.

Organizer Googe protested to Reynolds, who declared "that the management of the mills asked him not to give the textile workers any flour and that he was going to carry out the mills' wishes until the Red Cross ordered him to do otherwise."

American Federation of Labor headquarters acted promptly on receiving Googe's protest, Secretary Frank Morrison telephoning to Chairman Payne's office and laying the protest before the national officers of the Red Cross. Secretary Morrison was told that the flour must be distributed to all in need and that discrimination was barred.

Twelve hundred textile workers quit work at Rockingham when the mills were closed following their organization. The Salisbury, N. C., Central Labor Union and the State Federation of Labor have been feeding the strikers and will continue their help.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Sympathies are extended to two members of the "Examiner" chapel—Miss Anna Hammond, whose mother passed away recently, and to Harry Lyon, who also suffered the loss of his mother.

Recently Jerry Maxwell underwent an operation in the San Francisco hospital. He is reported as doing nicely and expects to be out in about ten days.

Eugene Donovan, formerly of San Francisco and now in the publishing business in Culver City, accompanied by Mrs. Donovan, was in this city over the week-end. Mrs. Donovan remained here for an extended visit.

After spending several weeks in southern California, during which time he attended the I. T. U. convention in Long Beach, Eddie Reyburn returned to San Francisco last week.

According to authentic reports, New York Union No. 6 and the Printers' League Section of the Employing Printers have reached a truce in their breach which, we believe, means the ultimatum demanding elimination of priority in job offices, to have been effective October 1, has been temporarily laid aside. The arbitrary reduction in wages is scheduled to take effect October 16. However, President Charles P. Howard of the I. T. U. is in New York and it is expected a satisfactory settlement can be reached in the near future.

A definite date has not been designated by the executive council for the I. T. U. referendum on measures formulated at the Long Beach convention. Such votes have usually been held early in December. When the vote is taken a re-wording and certain changes in the pension laws will be submitted and the following are noted as among new or changed provisions therein: An applicant may be denied if having "sustaining income from other sources." Member not eligible to the Home for the "specific reason" that he cannot be cared for on account of the nature of his illness may receive the pension. Subordinate unions hereafter, if they so desire, "may prevent employment of pensioners while other competent subs are available." A new regulation will be that the local president and secretary shall investigate an applicant's statement as to disability, and attest the information given. The executive council will have discretion to approve or disapprove each application, which has not heretofore been the case if certain qualifications had been complied with and objection was not offered after publication in the "Journal." Residence in the Home will not be considered "either as period of membership or age required to qualify for the pension." Pension may be paid to a member in a public or private institution "if necessary for his comfort or maintenance." A most important change is that "at no time shall the balance in the old age pension fund be permitted to fall below \$2,000,000 and the executive council is directed to limit expenditures each fiscal year to accomplish this result," which would permit proportionate reduction in the weekly payment in order to maintain the designated balance. It should be understood that none of the above-noted will be effective unless approved in the coming referendum vote. No changes are submitted from the present age and length of membership requirements. The balance in the pension fund decreased \$203,652 last year, largely owing to decreased earnings of working members, and the convention voted to submit to referendum these changes which are intended to

conserve the fund until normal conditions return and also to prevent certain abuses and unfairness that experience in the twenty-four years of the pension fund's life have shown.

Thomas H. Gethins, Boston delegate, and Fred J. Lindell, Omaha visitor, were among the last arrivals in San Francisco from the convention. Almost surpassing Mr. Gethins' enjoyment of the local "climate" atop Twin Peaks was listening to a broadcast of the world series game at the hour of 11 a. m., and a reunion with William Campbell, now on the "Examiner" makeup. Mr. Lindell was a former fellow traveler with "Tony" Pastor of the "Chronicle."

About fifty members are reported as having been present at a meeting called to secure an expression of opinion on the five-day week, held at the Labor Temple last Sunday and that much enthusiasm was manifested.

The Long Beach convention, following recommendations by both the committee on finance and the committee on laws, directed the I. T. U. executive council to prepare and submit to the coming referendum a proposal whereby a one per cent assessment will become operative throughout the jurisdiction on January 1, 1933, for the purpose of creating a defense fund. In studying the general fund (from which special assistance and strike benefits are paid) the committees found that present expenditures might completely exhaust the fund within a short time. Of the past fiscal year's deficit in the general fund 87 per cent constituted strike benefits and special assistance to local unions.

A new scale for the papers adopted at a meeting of Los Angeles Union last Sunday provides for \$49.32 for day work and \$52.32 for nights, which is a reduction of \$3.68 from the present scale. The agreement runs for one year and does not alter hours or working conditions now in effect.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Three linos used in emergency since depression hit us were boxed and shipped to San Diego to become part of the "Sun" plant. The corner where they stood sorta reminds one of the story-book west; you know, great open spaces and so forth.

Johnny Dow, always fertile of expedient, suggested the vacancy be curtained off, made exclusive, sacred as Crotty's "crying room." Some indignantly opposed this, considering it catering to "privilege" now that Crotty's in the moneyed class. Rooseveltian ideals prevailed finally. There is no likelier place, it was concluded, to find the "forgotten man." Especially so if copy be scarce and the "all-seeing eye" absent.

O-o-o-o-h, just imagine Harry Crotty diving into a pool and coming back to the surface with a thousand fish. Got him so excited he passed the cigars. One or two others were scared to dive; their courage equal only to wading in, they didn't do so well as Crotty. However, the chapel, represented by a number of swimmers, fared fairly well last week considering the hard times 'n' everything.

Talking of tough times, all week some of our young gentlemen gave way to lowness of spirit. When you give it a little thought one must admit that a 10 per cent cut is not the recognized method of producing ebullience in the printing trade. Only above-the-scale wages are cut, same due tomorrow, Saturday.

With return to standard time in the east starting times here were changed. Early shifts, that is those starting prior to 7 a. m., were done away with except on Saturday. A number of shifts were set back to as late as 10 a. m. Night starting time was changed from 7:15 to 7:45.

To cover every working hour, rearrangement of vice-chairmen also was necessary. Suntan sub-chairmen are Red Balthazar and Al Crackbon; mazda shift, Clarence Abbott and Bill Muir.

To protect my stock market buys, argues Gorilla Schmidt, I believe it's necessary to elect a man who feels at ease among us capitalists; I mean the

gentleman whom the Democrats think is subbing for New York's governor.

As a lodging house proprietor, audibly reflected Eddie Porter, I can't see how retention of California's own in the White House will help the Porter House; tenants couldn't have less dough under a new administration, and besides that it takes all of my wages to pay huskies to toss 'em out on to the asphalt.

Some of our chapel race experts, Johnny Branch concedes, are beginning to wonder if they really know the difference between a horse and a waiter; both, you know, are slow and both run for stakes, plates and cups. The difference, Johnny avers, and eventually they will discover it for themselves, is that the slowest waiter is just a trifle the fastest.

Not that I'm particularly keen on prohibition depression, points out Joe Sullivan, but anyone can see that with perhaps a 25c price differential between water and whiskey—were we to revert to the pre-prohibition era as wets are demanding—there would be that much more money to wonder where to get.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

The only job office in San Francisco using the slipboard system now has a new slipboard, the product of the "skipper" of this sheet. At no expense to the chapel, Ira Stuck, foreman, designed, assembled and neatly finished a new board which would do credit to many newspaper chapels throughout the jurisdiction.

F. J. McCarthy is again tickling the keys after an absence of over a month on his ranch at La Pine, Oregon. This was Fred's second vacation of the year, having given out fifty-five days to subs within the past ninety days.

M. D. Ward, so-called mighty fisherman, returned from the Klamath with the old blarney, "You ought to see the big fellow that got away." Mack sent the boys in the chapel a beautiful catch of salmon and steelhead—on a postcard.

New additions to the chapel substitutes are M. Lenta, George Putnam and Thomas J. Davis.

A. J. Cuthbertson is confined to his home in Alameda with a touch of bronchial pneumonia. Andy got a taste of mustard gas during the late fracas in France which left a weak spot in the breathing apparatus. Andy will be up and around soon—so a clever doctor informs us.

We are informed that the mighty deer hunters are again passing around the venison steaks and chops, etc. Bob Mitchell and his father, G. E. Mitchell, Sr., "Call" chapel, and a party of six trekked into the wild Alturas country in Modoc County and brought out a few specimens of the large mule deer.

T. Earl Griffin, one of the most likable chaps in the Dulfer-"Shopping News" organization, and Miss Joan Matson of Alameda were married September 24 in Reno. "Grif" is assistant foreman of Dulfer's composing room. Mrs. Griffin is the daughter of Dr. A. P. Matson, one of Alameda's most popular dentists. The happy couple are making their home in a bungalow in Alameda. Congratulations are extended to the couple.

Chet Livengood, who forsook the printing game a few years ago to develop into a brilliant salesperson, is handling a product for cleaning windshields and body finishes on automobiles that out-rides genuine chamois. A strictly paper product at one-one hundredth the cost of a chamois cloth. Your favorite service station (gas and oil) will soon acquaint you with this marvelous product.

We regret to hear of the passing in San Jose of our friend, H. D. Triplett, past president of San Jose Typographical Union No. 231. Triplett had been feeling poorly for some time, but it wasn't thought the illness would prove fatal. At the time of his passing Triplett was secretary of San Jose Union. He was also printing instructor in the San Jose Technical High School.

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and

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Accompanied by their wives, Roland W. ("Doc") Berbower of Seattle and W. ("Cy") Wilson of Tacoma were among the after-convention visitors to San Francisco. John McArdle of New York and Munroe Roberts of St. Louis also paid brief visits to the bay cities after the Long Beach convention.

John McArdle, president of the M. T. D. U., has instructed the Seattle Mailers' Union to reinstate "Tiny" Wright, foreman of the Seattle "Times," as a member of that local. McArdle's decision in Wright's case should send stock of the M. T. D. U. up to a "new high."

When the Seattle Mailers' Union voted upon requesting strike sanction against the "Times" Wright voted in the affirmative and then declined to walk out with the men, remaining on the job as foreman. The union expelled Wright for ninety-nine years, also fining him \$1000. In the settlement of the strike Wright was presumed to be foreman in name only (yet he drew his foreman's pay). The chapel chairman (who was paid foreman's scale) transmitted Wright's instructions to the members of the chapel. The final disposition of Wright's case was left in the hands of John McArdle and one of the New York owners of the "Times."

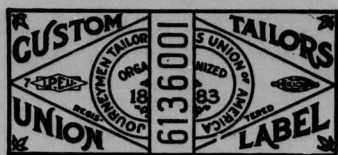
From McArdle's decision in the Wright case, similar to that of a decision handed down by the president of the M. T. D. U. a few years ago in the Denver local's case, the executive council of the M. T. D. U. still runs true to form—an autocracy in its finest flower. Another sample of autocracy, a rule or ruin policy on the part of the M. T. D. U. officers, is the mailer injunction against the I. T. U., seeking to deprive the latter of the right to legislate for itself as a voluntary association in its endeavor to enact wise and progressive legislation on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number.

After an existence of seventy-two years, the Milwaukee, Wis., "Herald," a German daily, suspended October 1. Otto G. Lepp was among some 100 employees thrown out of work.

Santa Barbara Culinary Workers Charge Violation of Agreement

As the result of a violation of an agreement by the Santa Barbara Restaurant Men's Association, entered into last May with Culinary Alliance No. 498, when the latter accepted a 20 per cent cut, forty waitresses have picketed fourteen cafes since Monday last, says the "Union Labor News." Repudiation of the agreement by the restaurant men, and a notice that each individual house would establish its own scale, called for a special session of the Alliance, when, by a vote of 113 to 8, members refused to work in the houses that had declared for reduced wages. Peaceful picketing in compliance with the state law has progressed daily, the only violence throughout occurring when the secretary of the Restaurant Men's Association struck a member of the culinary union, for which he was arrested and charged with assault.

FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES At a Price You Like to Pay



FAIR ALWAYS **BOSS** UNION TAILOR
1034 Market Street

TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE

The regular October meeting of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will be held in the Labor Temple, 72 North Second street, San Jose, Calif., Sunday, October 9. The board of directors and auditors will meet at 1 o'clock and the business session starts at 2 o'clock p. m. Many delegates and visitors will attend from all cities in northern California, and an interesting and instructive meeting is anticipated.

MAY WEAR UNION BUTTONS!

Organized labor of Trenton, N. J., has won a signal victory on appeal from police court convictions against seven members of the Motion Picture Operators' Union, charged with violating the city's so-called sandwich ordinance. The men were convicted in police court for wearing union buttons while picketing. The decision now is that this is lawful, though the court warned that picketing must not result in disturbing public peace.

SENTENCED FOR LABEL ABUSE

Last week in division 30, before Judge Damon, A. Rabin, manager of the Majestic Show Print Company, pleaded guilty to the charge of wrongful use of the Allied Printing Trades Union label, there being three separate and distinct charges alleged. He was fined \$24 and costs, with twelve days in jail, the jail sentence being remitted on Rabin's promise to offend no more, and he paid his fine. The judge could have fined him not more than \$100 and also imposed a jail sentence of not more than 100 days, or both. The two other charges are still pending.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

Government Employees to Meet During Month in Washington

The legislative program and the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Government Employees were discussed at a meeting of the organization's national executive committee in Washington last week. The convention, the first of the new organization, will be held in Washington beginning October 17. The federation is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The chief items in the legislative program, which will be vigorously pressed at the December session of Congress, are as follows:

1. Restoration to government workers of all pay and other benefits taken away by provisions of the economy act.
2. A fair and equitable classification for the departmental service in Washington and employees in the field.
3. A liberalized retirement law, with optional retirement after thirty years' service.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

GOOD WORK FOR LABEL

The following well-known publications of the old-established Street & Smith Company, New York, will henceforth carry the union label: "Picture Play," "Complete Stories," "Sports Story Magazine," "Detective Story Magazine," "Top-Notch," "Love Story Magazine," "Wild West," "Western Story Magazine," "Best Detective Story Magazine" and "The Shadow."

During the past year the printing trades unions of Greater New York have been carrying on one of the most intensive campaigns in their history. All members of the printing trades have been segregated into assembly district groups and have been concentrating their fire upon the various merchants living in their neighborhoods. Regardless of business conditions these various district committees have been making remarkable progress, for definite evidence has been submitted all over the city showing thousands of merchants who have diverted their work to union printing establishments.

In the borough of the Bronx alone a very active label committee has succeeded in diverting approximately \$500,000 worth of work from non-union to union shops.

One of the most substantial accomplishments to date in behalf of the union label is in the magazine field. The officers of the printing trades unions, with the co-operation of the various local committees, have been endeavoring for some time to have magazines carry the union label. The results of this campaign are much more successful than anticipated, for the Street & Smith firm, one of the best known publishing concerns in the country, has, with the current issue of all their publications, placed the union label on the "Contents" page.

ATTACKING PRIORITY RULE

President Austin Hewson of Typographical Union No. 6, New York, has warned the Printers' League that the policies being pursued by a part of their membership may create chaos in the job printing business. These employers are attacking the priority rule which, of course, is a part of the contract between union and employers.

Always demand the union label.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED

\$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed

for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

The shortest cut
to real savings
Buy everything at



1041 MARKET STREET

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of September 30, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Tunnel Workers' Union, C. E. McGovern, vice George Daly. Retail Cleaners and Dyers, Moe Davis, vice A. Abrams. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council.

Referred to Secretary—From Tunnel Workers' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council in reinstating members who had been discharged on the Hetch Hetchy project.

Report of Executive Committee—The matter of controversy between the Culinary Workers and Morrison's Cafe was taken up and it appearing that the firm has failed to comply with the existing agreement and reduced the wages of its employees without the sanction of the union, your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of placing the cafe on the "We Don't Patronize List." The controversy with the White Tavern was laid over for one week with the consent of the union, awaiting the return of the manager. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Retail Delivery Drivers—Goldberg-Bowen locked out their members; International Union supporting the union. Culinary Workers—Foster's, Clinton's cafeterias and White Tavern are unfair to the Culinary Workers. Garment Workers—Business very dull; request a demand for their label when making purchases of shirts, overalls and cords. Hatters—Requested a demand for the union label when buying hats.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee reported having attended meetings of the Judiciary Committee relative to proposed charter amendments and local ballot propositions. Owing to absence of a quorum at the special meeting of committee held Thursday evening, September 29, those present discussed with Delegate Dave

Ryan of District Council of Carpenters and Frank Brown of Molders No. 164 the necessity for enforcement of section 98 of the new charter relating to the rates of salary to be paid on contracts for public work, and those present requested the secretary of the committee to draft a suitable resolution on the subject for adoption by the Labor Council. The resolution was presented to the Council and adopted by unanimous vote, copies of the resolution ordered forwarded to the mayor, the chief administrator, the controller, the Civil Service Commission and the Board of Supervisors.

The resolution, signed by Delegates David H. Ryan, Frank Brown, Edward Vandeleur and Theodore Johnson, reads:

"Whereas, Section 98 of the new city charter makes it compulsory on contractors and subcontractors for public work and improvements to pay to mechanics and laborers directly or indirectly performing labor in the execution of contracts therefor, not less than the highest general prevailing rates of wages paid in private employments for similar work; and

"Whereas, Said section of the charter is not being enforced by officers, boards and commissions awarding contracts for such public work and improvements, thereby causing widespread discontent, hardship and injury to resident mechanics and laborers, diminishing their opportunities to labor and reducing their purchasing power, with the consequent debasement of business and trade, caused by such official failure and neglect to enforce the law; and

"Whereas, No wage scales are now being stipulated in contracts for public work and improvements, although such must be the necessary implication and intent of said section 98 of the charter; nor has any effort been made to amend or re-enact Ordinance No. 8995, passed May 18, 1931, which regulated efficiently the labor conditions on public work in conformity with the old charter, and which, with some minor changes, could be made applicable and adjusted to the slightly differing provisions of section 98 of the new charter; and

"Whereas, There is considerable building, street and other construction work contemplated to be done in the near future, and it will be necessary to take immediate action to protect the interests of labor and the general welfare of this community so as to provide rigid and prompt enforcement of the said section 98 of the charter; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 30th day of September, 1932, that we urge and demand that the responsible heads of the city administration, the mayor, the chief administrative officer, the controller, the Civil Service Commission, and the Board of Supervisors, take immediate steps to stop this abusive practice in awarding contracts for public work and improvements, that they co-operate in establishing proper correctives and devise such regulations, having the force of uniform procedure, as will carry the aforesaid section 98

MINIMUM WAGE HEARING

As there seems to be misunderstanding concerning the attitude of the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of California regarding the raising or the lowering of the \$16 minimum wage for women and minors employed in the State of California, as chief of the Division of Industrial Welfare and member of the Industrial Welfare Commission, I wish to make this statement:

The minimum wage in the State of California is based upon the cost of living, and as the commission, wishing to feel sure that the \$16 rate in effect today is in accordance with what the cost of living is for the working women, therefore, at its meeting Wednesday, September 28, 1932, voted to hold a public hearing in Los Angeles some time in December, at which time they will receive statements from employers, employees and all interested parties as to what it actually costs for living today.

This action does not in any way need to infer that the commission intends to lower or raise the wage, nor have they any set rate in their minds at this time. No member of the commission has expressed himself or herself as to whether the rate is too high or too low, for that expression could only be made after a thorough and comprehensive study of the cost of living is made.

The commission is going to issue questionnaires to all women's organizations, men's organizations, labor unions, employees' associations, employers' associations, chambers of commerce, and to hundreds of individual workers to obtain their statements as to what is the cost today for the minimum wage woman to live.

The Industrial Welfare Commission does not at any time wish to set any rate that would deprive the working woman of her just compensation, and shall always endeavor to protect her in every way possible, at the same time considering the wage from the employers' viewpoint.

MABEL E. KINNEY,
Chief Department of Industrial Relations,
Division of Industrial Welfare.

into complete effect, thereby affording to mechanics and laborers the protection guaranteed to them under said section and promoting the general welfare of this community."

Report of Delegates to State Federation Convention—Delegates Ernst and Brenner submitted a very interesting report which was read by the secretary and on motion placed on file and referred to the Labor Clarion. The delegates thanked the Council for having elected them to represent it at the convention.

New Business—Moved that the Council place the firm of Goldberg-Bowen on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Moved to place the San Francisco Biscuit Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Receipts, \$222.10; Expenses, \$240.60.

Council adjourned at 8:45 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. O'C.

MUSICIANS MAINTAIN SCALE

Musicians' Union No. 2, American Federation of Musicians, has made progress in negotiating new wage agreements with theaters of St. Louis. The Ambassador has agreed to maintain its regular orchestra at the old wage rate of \$75 a week and favorable agreements have also been made with other houses.

Always demand the union label.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Near Mission Street

CALL FOR CONVENTION

The call for the fifty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, to meet at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning Monday, November 21, has been issued by the executive council.

"The hopes and aspirations of millions of workers will be centered upon the convention and widespread interest will be manifested in its actions and in its deliberations," the call says. "The economic emergency which existed one year ago has become more intensified and acute. The problem of unemployment overshadows every other social, economic and political problem which the American people are called upon to consider.

"Labor in our country is expecting that the fifty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will give consideration to the thoughts which occupy the minds and attention of the masses of the people. We must speak for labor and act for labor in a way which will inspire them to renewed efforts and to strengthen them in their determination to resist all attempts to lower the wage standard and to impose unbearable conditions of employment.

"For these special reasons the officers of the American Federation of Labor appeal to all national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions to send delegates to this important convention."

The railroads have authorized a fare of one and one-half for the round trip to Cincinnati.

Delegates to Modesto Convention Submit Report to Labor Council

The report of Anthony Brenner and Hugo Ernst, delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Modesto, was one of the features of last week's meeting of the Labor Council.

Necessarily, the report contained much that had been printed in the Labor Clarion's report, and for that reason is not reproduced in full. With reference to the convention itself the delegates said:

"Taking it all in all, it was an earnest, sincere body of men and women that wrestled with the bad situation that is confronting labor everywhere, and we hope that some good will come out of the deliberations and conclusions of the convention."

Delegate Ernst registered his disapproval of the action of the convention in expunging from the proceedings three resolutions introduced by Delegate Harris of the Machinists' Union.

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1932.

State of California, } ss.
County of San Francisco }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles A. Derry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:
Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.
Editor—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.
Managing Editor—None.
Business Manager—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) San Francisco Labor Council, D. P. Haggerty, presi-

dent, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given;

also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

CHAS. A. DERRY.

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1932.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY.

(My commission expires March 27, 1933.)



No wonder guests envy the owner of a house that is always kept to Comfort Zone warmth by Controlled Nat-

ural Gas heat. But unless they too have Natural Gas heating equipment, they only know half of the story. The other wonderful half of Comfort Zone gas heat is that part which saves countless steps to the basement, that permits quick, instantaneous heat without the need of building a big fire, that delivers clean heat in abundance and because it brings in no dirt will not smudge the drapes and furnishings.

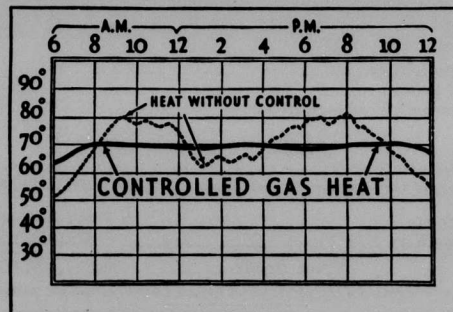
Can you say this about your home?

Perhaps you are one of the thousands who have made up their minds to enjoy this flexible, convenient, and carefree method of house heating. Then you should install Controlled Heating with Natural Gas and stop worrying.

It makes no difference whether your house is large or small, there is efficient Natural Gas Heating equipment to meet every requirement. See your heating dealer or visit the local office of the P. G. and E. and select the type of heating equipment best suited to your needs.

CONTROLLED HEAT

With gas fuel you can have maximum heat instantly available and keep it regulated to any temperature desired. Controlled heat from gas heating equipment is possible by merely turning a valve or handle, by pressing a button to get high, low or medium heat, or by setting an electric thermostat to automatically maintain any desired temperature.



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Objects to Financing Of Bay Bridge Project

The San Francisco Marine Council, composed of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Association, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the Ferryboatmen's Union, appeared before the directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at Washington on Tuesday last, through representatives, and filed objections to the financing of the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge.

According to Washington dispatches the council demanded that a public hearing on the proposed loan be held in San Francisco.

Objection to the proposed loan was based on the assertion that while the construction of the bay bridge will employ thousands of men, its completion will throw other thousands employed on ferryboats out of permanent employment. It was also declared that the bridge will not be self-liquidating.

Members of the San Francisco delegation in Washington urging financing of the bridge by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were opposing vigorously what they termed an "eleventh hour" objection filed by interests connected with ferry services.

Officials of the Southern Pacific-Golden Gate Ferries, Ltd., declared that their company had no connection with the attempt to block the loan.

Railroad Officials Uneasy At Prospect for Wage Cuts

Executives of the leading railroads of the country assembled in New York Wednesday last to consider further steps in their move for a 20 per cent cut in the wages of rail workers.

Reports in rail circles reflected a widening belief

in the possibility that the executives would seek to compromise with President Hoover on his stand for a postponement of action on the wage question until the end of the year.

In some quarters it was believed the longer the service of the reduction notices was delayed, the greater the chances that reversion to the 1931 scale would take place, since it is estimated that should all of the stages of the railway labor act be gone through, at least 150 days would be needed to reach a settlement with the workers. The 10 per cent temporary reduction now in effect expires February 1.

Arizona Federation of Labor Urges Protection for Copper

At the twenty-first annual convention of the Arizona State Federation of Labor at Prescott recently C. F. ("Curley") Grow, representative of the International Association of Machinists, pleaded with the convention to adopt a resolution asking a high tariff on copper, which would protect the Arizona copper industry and insure the mines of the state full production, putting back to work the men displaced by the present shut-down. Such a resolution was unanimously adopted.

The editor and manager of the "Arizona Labor Journal" reported that despite the present economic condition the paper, owned by the Arizona State Federation of Labor, was in good condition financially.

The president's report dealt with conditions during the past year and made recommendations for the coming year which would be of benefit to the organized labor movement of the state.

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Ford Company Reduces Wages Of All Classes of Employees

The Ford Motor Company has announced "pay adjustments" affecting all employees, says a Detroit dispatch. The statement said:

"From the highest executive to the ordinary laborer, Ford employees will receive pay adjustments which, it is hoped, will be temporary, based on a reclassification of the types of work performed.

"For common labor, a 'hiring in' minimum of 50 cents an hour has been scheduled. The new minimum for semi-skilled labor is 62½ cents an hour; skilled labor receives its former minimum of 75 cents an hour, unchanged."

The Ford working day is eight hours. Henry Ford announced establishment of a minimum of \$5 a day for his employees nearly twenty years ago. This subsequently was raised to \$6 and, in the fall of 1929, to \$7. A return to the \$6 scale was announced about a year ago.

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Established 1906

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Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

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of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car

Auto Mechanics' Union

J. C. MOORE CO.

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100 Per Cent Union

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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1932

Assets—

| | |
|---|------------------|
| United States and Other Bonds (value \$65,931,292.00) on books at..... | \$ 62,640,540.16 |
| Loans on Real Estate..... | 72,824,280.46 |
| Loans on Bonds and Other Securities..... | 1,383,523.04 |
| Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at..... | 1.00 |
| Other Real Estate (value over \$460,000.00) on books at..... | 1.00 |
| Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at..... | 1.00 |
| Cash | 16,929,551.85 |

Total.....\$153,777,898.51

Liabilities—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Due Depositors..... | \$147,577,898.51 |
| Capital Stock..... | 1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds..... | 5,200,000.00 |

Total.....\$153,777,898.51

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Income..... | \$ 7,452,861.44 |
| Expenses and Taxes..... | 875,666.62 |
| Net Profits..... | \$6,577,194.82 |

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

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this
food
question . . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
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eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



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of the San Francisco
Labor Council, and as
such reaches thousands
of union members in